THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first inscrtion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1838. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS
October 29, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Re'd & Sautter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. LEWIS, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, William ston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 28, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
February 10, 1854. 24—swly.

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.
Jackson, April 16, 1855. 42—1y.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,

Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties
Pittsboro', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.
June 1, 1855. 55—1y.

WILLIAM LEA,
Late of the firms of
WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.
April 2, 1854. 39—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.
Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.
March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Madeira, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

WANTED. A GOOD WORKMAN TO BUILD Rockaway Bodies, at Swift Creek Bridge, Craven Co., N. C.
☞ None but sober men need apply.
Swift Creek, March 12, 1855. 1066—tf.

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
OUR ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.
E. L. HARDING.
March 30, 1855. 37—
Register and Post copy.

DOCUMENTS.—WE HAVE A FEW COPIES OF the documents printed for the last Legislature, in two large volumes, a copy of which will be sent free of postage on the receipt of $4.
HOLDEN & WILSON.
April 23, 1855. 44—

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.
E. L. HARDING.
May 25, 1855. 52—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c, &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cast boxes, carriage axles and springs, cauldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astouishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

Mssrs. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

"THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR."—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

DOBBIN HOUSE, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. This Hotel (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on the principal street of the town, and within a few minute's walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.

It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.

In consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this establishment, the proprietors have enlarged by opening a suit of rooms on the second floor, and are thus preparing to accommodate all transient persons calling.

Spacious stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.
POWERS & CO.
April 10, 1855. 40—3m.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

A PERSON WHO WISHES TO ENGAGE IN EDiting and publishing can hear of a good opportunity, open to preferment, by addressing the Editors of the Standard. The present editor and publishers having engaged in other business, would dispose of their interests favorably.
December 30, 1854. 11—tf.

PREPARATION FOR THE FA WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Sye. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 88—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Liming and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St E. RUFFIN.
m ber 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 180 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOANTO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

10,000 FANS.—DURING THE COMING warm weather the Ladies will find our Fans quite comfortable. We have any quantity of them from 3 cents to $25. Here you can suit your fancy.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
June 9, '54. —83

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	F. C. HILL,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFCERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*.
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNSTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation*.
WILLIAM D. COOKE, } *Executive Com-*
W. W. HOLDEN, } *mittee*.
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary*.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

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All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

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Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES OF TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
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J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

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Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

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Fudge Doings—by Ike Marvel.
Woolfert's Roost—by Washington Irving.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
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For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

FISH! FISH!—W. H. PUTNEY HAS JUST RECeived, at the Fish and Provision Store
50 Barrels No. 1 Salt Shad; and
200 do. No. 1 N. C. Cut Herrings,
which he will sell cheap for cash or barter for Bacon, Lard or Flour.
He also has for sale nice articles of Bacon Hams, Lard, Flour,—indeed, most all the articles usually kept in a Provision Store.
Country Produce received for storage and sold on Commission. W. H. PUTNEY.
May 15, 1853. 51—tf

ENGINEERING.

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Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

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March 5, 1855. 31—

EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES!!!
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late STEAMER AFRICA the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas, Hosiery, Ribbons, Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!
Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—
Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,
And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,
which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town
REMEMBER AND CALL!!
☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*
SCHLOSS & BRO.
RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:
Stuart No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugar.
Brown and Clarified do,
Whole grain Rice.
Rio, Lagura, Java, and

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

"A Bill for the Relief of the People."

It has never been denied until recently by our opponents that the people have some little right to know something of the principles of those who *unselfishly* aspire to represent them. It is equally undeniable that a proper administration of the finances of the government is important.

The Know Nothing order in this District, whose candidate is Mr. Shepard, distinguished for his introduction in the Senate of the State, the "bill for the relief of the people," have as yet never condescended to inform the public of the policy they design to pursue in the administration of national affairs. They may exclude foreigners and Catholics from our shores, yet other principles are necessary to carry on the government, and these principles, we presume, they have *sworn* to keep secret.

The introduction of this celebrated bill was the only public legislative act of any note which is recorded of Mr. Shepard's career in the Senate. It was then, and is now, his pet "scheme." I say *now*, as he has never changed his opinion upon its merits so far as I am, upon enquiry, informed. Of course, if his opinions in regard to other things, comparatively unimportant, have been adopted by the Know Nothings they have also adopted as a *sound plank* in their platform his opinions in regard to the finances which every one must admit is important. It is then the only measure relating to the finances which they have either directly or indirectly supported before the people. And that the people may have an opportunity of judging of its merits I present it to them without comment or observation, to-wit:

A bill for the relief of the People.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller are hereby authorized to issue one Million of dollars upon the faith and credit of the State in bills of from $10 to $100, bearing an interest of 2½ per cent.; to be divided among all the Counties according to their federal population, and loaned out to individuals at 6 per cent. upon a pledge of real estate or undoubted personal security to double the amount that any one individual may borrow, and receivable every twelve months upon the payment of one-fifth of the principal and interest; and as fast as the money arising from this source shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer who is hereby authorized to receive it, it shall be applied as a *sinking fund* from year to year until the whole amount of one million and interest shall be fully paid off.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the bills hereby authorized to be issued shall be signed by the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller; and that the expenses of the scheme are to be paid by them with the difference of interest between that which the bills bear and that which the borrower pays, to-wit: 3½ per cent.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That these bills shall be receivable in payment of public taxes and bank dividends.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That three persons to be styled Commissioners of loans shall be appointed by the Governor and Council for each County; that the commissioners shall reside in their respective counties and give bond for the faithful performance of their duty, and shall be allowed such compensation as the Governor and Council may deem proper: *Provided*, That the expenses of the whole scheme shall not exceed altogether the provisions mentioned in the second section of this bill.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws which are inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

The bill came up on Friday 16th December, 1842, the Senate being in committee of the whole, with Mr. Wm. P. Williams in the Chair, when Mr. Shepard moved to amend the same by striking out in the third section all after the words '*Be it further enacted*,' and inserting the following therefor:

"That the payment of one-fifth of the principal and interest, at the end of every year, provided for in the first section of this bill, shall be strictly enforced by the Governor; and should the same not be punctually paid, the Governor shall immediately institute suit for the same, and after the collection or payment of the same, he and his Council shall invest the one-fifth of the principal and interest as it is gradually paid or collected at the end of each succeeding year in Bank or other stock, until the end of the fifth year, when and not before, the notes hereby authorized to be issued shall be redeemed, and the fund mentioned in this section is hereby pledged for the redemption of the same. *But no person or persons shall be compelled to receive these Treasury notes in payment of any debt or debts, unless he, she or they may respectively choose so to do; nor shall any person circulate, or attempt to circulate the same as money*; and the loan offices authorized in this act shall be opened on or before the first day of March next. And further, any person who shall alter, forge or counterfeit the bills hereby authorized to be issued, or attempt to do so, shall be punished with fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court. *And these bills hereby authorized to be issued, shall not be receivable in the payment of public taxes or bank dividends, or any other debt due the State: And it is hereby further provided*, That no one person shall borrow of these Treasury notes more than five-hundred dollars in amount; and the Governor and Council are hereby made a body corporate to issue these Treasury notes, and they shall sue and be sued, and in all other respects whatever shall possess, use and enjoy, the powers and privileges of incorporated bodies of this State."

The bill came up again on the 28th of December and was further amended by Mr. Cooper, when Mr. Edwards, of Warren, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Shepard on this motion, demanded the yeas and nays, which were, in the affirmative 42; in the negative 5, to-wit: Messrs. Cooper, Exum, *Shepard*, Simson, and Thomas of Davidson.

I have *italicised* those portions of this well digested amendment to which I desire to direct special attention.

Until it was adopted by the "dark lantern" financiers as just *the thing* the American people wanted, it was resting in that place where *forty-two* of the *forty-seven* Senators then present had quietly consigned it. CREDIT.

For the Standard.

COL. PAINE AT NORTHAMPTON COURT.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Monday last, (being our County Court,) Col. Robt. T. Paine, the American candidate for Congress in the 5th Congressional District, addressed the people of Northampton County. The Court House was densely crowded, and an anxious desire seemed universally to have prevailed to look upon an out and out, unmistakable "live Know Nothing." Col. Paine spoke for about an hour and an half, in a very dry, monotonous, but yet in a forcible and argumentative manner. His whole speech was devoted to the discussion of the Roman Catholic religion, and foreign emigration. Spoke at large upon the subject of foreign influence, and the great necessity of "Americans ruling America." It would be too burdensome to enter into the points made by Col. Paine, for you have doubtless heard a Know Nothing speech, and you well know they are about the same. As the Colonel concluded his remarks there was a unanimous, and almost simultaneous call for Edward Conigland, of Halifax, who ascended the Magistrate's bench, (the place from which Col. Paine spoke,) amid the most enthusiastic applause. Having been taken by surprise, and at the "spur of the moment," he must have been necessarily, at first, somewhat embarrassed. He commenced by saying he felt highly complimented in being so enthusiastically called upon to address so large and intelligent a body of people, by way of attempting to reply to the distinguished gentleman who had just taken his seat. He further stated he felt the greatest responsibility resting upon him in advocating the cause of Democracy, as it was the first political speech he had ever made before the people. Mr. Conigland spoke for two hours in as happy, eloquent and argumentative manner, as it has ever been my good fortune to listen to. The first half hour of his speech was relative to the soundness of Democratic principles—that those principles had secured to our country her present greatness and renown; and also referred to those Democrats who had connected themselves with the order of Know Nothing, and portrayed Whiggery, at the bottom, so conclusively, that even the "way-faring man, though a fool, could not err." The remaining hour and a half of his speech was devoted to the positions taken by Col. Paine. I never heard before, arguments so well met, and so successfully refuted. Mr. Conigland gave universal satisfaction, and stired up the blood in the veins of every good Democrat. He has, prior to that speech, been known only as a lawyer, and acknowledged to be one of the most talented young men of his age, in the State. The bench and bar have great respect for him as a lawyer, and acknowledge him to be a man of decided ability.—But I have not time to say more. Allow me to assure you that the Democracy are well organized in this county. I know of only one Democrat in this county who has joined the Know Nothings; and his loss gives cause for great rejoicing. We will give Dr. Shaw a large majority in this county. Rest assured of that fact. Wherever I go, the common talk is, "did you hear Conigland tear Col. Paine all to pieces on Monday?" but we will serve him worse than that in August. P.

Northampton Co., June 9th, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Since writing my communication a few days ago for your paper, my attention has been called to a very unfair communication in the last issue of the Murfreesboro' Gazette, over the signature of *E Pluribus Unum*. The author of that communication is certainly one among the many who find it exceedingly difficult to represent matters and things in their true light, and give to the public a fair, correct, and impartial account of any transaction. Now, sirs, I was myself present at that discussion between Mr. Conigland and Col. Paine, and I heard the whole of each of their speeches and replies; and I will give the exact words of each, relative to that part of the discussion concerning the illegitimacy of children if not married by a Catholic Priest. And I know full well, I will be sustained by the majority of those present. And I further assert that my acquaintance with Col. Paine, and his acknowledged worth as a gentleman and a man of the highest respectability, will warrant me in saying that he, Col. Paine himself, will bear me out in my account of this matter. Col. Paine asked Mr. C. no such question as the one stated in the Gazette. His remarks were not made to Mr. Conigland at all.—The true account of the matter is simply this. Col. Paine in his rejoinder to Mr. Conigland, without addressing or even turning to Mr. Conigland, said according to the doctrines of the Catholic church, if a member of that church marries a protestant, and is married by a protestant, the children of such marriage are illegitimate. To which Mr. Conigland instantly replied, in the words *verbatim*, "That is a mistake—such is not the doctrine of the Catholic church." Col. Paine then remarked, "So it is taught in the Councils of that church." Mr. Conigland then said, "My first wife was a protestant, and I was married by a Methodist minister, and have one child." Col. Paine then said, "Then the gentleman must acknowledge that, according to the doctrines of his church, it is illegitimate." Mr. Conigland said, "Such is no doctrine of my church."—Col. Paine then said, "It is taught in your Councils, so that the gentleman does not know his own religion." Mr. Conigland then remarked, "I, an educated man, and raised a Catholic, do not know my own religion, but Col. Paine does know it."—This was all that was said, relative to that part of the discussion. And I reiterate that my respect for Col. Paine as a gentleman, and having a full knowledge that he would not intentionally act with injustice or unfairness towards any man, justify me in saying that he would not contradict my statement, but give to it the credibility and correctness it deserves. Whether Col. Paine or Mr. Conigland understands the better the doctrines of the Catholic church, I leave for the reason and judgment of the public to determine. Now a word in relation to another portion of E Pluribus Unum's communication, where he insinuates a dissatisfaction, or indifference of a large portion of the prominent, unflinching Democrats present on that occasion. Now, I speak not like E Pluribus Unum, what I suppose or presume to be, but what I know to be so. The Democracy were, on that occasion, highly pleased with Mr. Conigland's effort—that he gave universal satisfaction; and there is not a prominent Democrat in Northampton county, that expresses the slightest dissatisfaction. I challenge "E Pluribus Unum" for a single one. "There is a wide difference between mere assertions and facts." Mr. C. sustained himself well and with much credit. I have written this additional communication, merely as an act of justice to Mr. Conigland. P.

Northampton Co., June 15th, 1855.

WILLIAMSBURG, Iredell Co., N. C.
June 15, 1855.

Editors N. C. Standard:

GENTLEMEN:—I learn with regret that a report is in circulation in this (sixth) Congressional District, that I am the "Know Nothing" candidate for Congress. Will you permit me, through the medium of your columns, to contradict the report, as there is no foundation for any such rumors. I am not only *not a candidate* of the "Know Nothing" order, but on the contrary, will give to the candidate of the Democratic party, my cordial support and hearty co-operation.

I believe the principles of the Democratic party contain those conservative elements which must eventually preserve the Constitution in its purity, and perpetuate the union of the States; and I feel it my duty to sustain the principles of the party, as I have done for the past twenty years, to the best of my humble abilities; for it is to pure Democratic Republican principles that we must look for the preservation of our country, and the glorious institutions of which we, as Americans, justly feel so proud.

I regard Franklin Pierce, the present Democratic President of the United States, as one of the purest men that ever filled that high and important position; and I fully approve the prominent measures of his Administration, which I firmly believe has saved the country from much trouble and confusion, not only for time present, but for time to come. The President has certainly done much to check the advance of fanaticism and the elements of disunion, both North and South; and the country owes to him and his Cabinet a debt of gratitude, for his able administration of the government, and the firmness with which he has supported the principles of Republican Democracy, amid the trying circumstances by which he has been surrounded. He has brought order out of confusion—preserved the national honor and the Union; for which millions will return thanks so justly due.

Will you do me the favor to give the above a place in your paper; a favor I should not ask, but for the report which is in circulation in regard to me.

I am, gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES R. JONES.

The Washington Star, speaking of the unfairness resorted to by the know-nothings of that city to carry the late Municipal election, says:

"In the First Ward 37 votes were illegally received on the Know-Nothing side, and 65 legal votes were rejected on the anti-Know Nothing side.

In the Second Ward about 66 legal votes were rejected.

In the Third Ward 44 legal votes were rejected, and the election was conducted so as to defraud some 150 anti-know Nothing voters of their rights, by apparent intentional delay in the reception of votes and the decision of questions arising, so as that 7 o'clock p. m. should arrive with a large number of anti-KnowNothings—about 150—still in the line and clamorous to have their ballots taken; the Know Nothings, in accordance with the pre-arranged plot, having voted early, so that by act of closing the polls with voters still waiting to put in their ballots, the Know Nothing candidates might not lose votes.

In the Fourth Ward, about 150 legal voters were refused their rights.

In the Fifth Ward about 50.

In the Sixth about as many.

In the Seventh Ward about 150 were so defrauded out of their rights.

When we speak above of legal voters who were refused their rights, we refer only to such votes as have been declared good by the appellate authority, the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Columbia."

The Star further states that some 12 suits have been commenced by persons deprived of their right to vote, against those so depriving them, and that 200 more such suits are about to be instituted.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN NASH.

A portion of the Democracy of Nash, met in the Court House, in Nashville, on Saturday, the 16th inst., for the purpose of making preparations for the reception of L. O'B. Branch, Democratic candidate for Congress. Whereupon Dr. Jno. H. Drake was called to the Chair, and Wm. T. Arrington, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was made known by the Chairman, in a brief but able manner.

The meeting then agreed to furnish a public dinner to the Anti-Know Nothings of this District, on the 18th day of July next.

It was agreed that the President should appoint a sufficient number as Committee of Arrangements.

Whereupon, the President proceeded to appoint Benj. D. Mann, Henry G. Williams, L. N. B. Battle, J. E. Thorn, D. McDaniel, E. L. Curl, Jno. W. Bryant, Thomas Creekman, Wm. H. Joiner, G. W. Cooper, John Winstead, A. J. Taylor, H. H. Williams, W. Deans, W. T. Arrington, John Braswell, Elisha Cockerel, G. N. Lewis, Wm. A. Cooper and N. W. Arrington, jr.

Mr. Cockerel was objected to by the Secretary, on a charge of belonging to the Know Nothing order.

Whereupon, Mr. Cockerel came forward and denied the charge, saying, "That he was not a member of the society—that his feelings were not, nor ever had been with them—that when the attempt was first made to establish a Council in Nashville, a gentleman came to him that night and asked him to witness a deed for him, in his store—he consented to do so, and went for that purpose, where he found a crowd assembled—he was asked to take a seat, and did so, and remained some minutes—he was going to leave, and they would not let him until they administered an oath, binding him not to reveal what he had heard or seen, and not to tell the names of any present. He also stated he had not been in one of their meetings since, though frequently solicited; and if they had his name on their rolls, it was against his consent—that he would not vote for their candidate, James B. Shepard, but would cheerfully support the Democratic nominee." Mr. Cockerel was then admitted on the list of Committeemen.

It was then, on motion of J. M. Taylor, agreed that the President appoint a Committee of three, to draft resolutions for the meeting.

The President proceeded to appoint Messrs. J. M. Taylor, E. D. Smith and D. W. Williams, who reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, We, the Democracy of Nash, recognize in the new party, called Know Nothings, the leading features of the old Federal Whig party, clothed in secrecy, and with an attempt to deceive the unsuspecting with a cry to guard the Union against jesuitism:

Resolved, That we witness in this party, jesuitism worse than Roman; that mystery and secrecy necessarily excite distrust instead of confidence, and that men who know the value of political and religious freedom, and determine to preserve it, will not place their political and social interests in the hands of a party which, with its intolerance, insolence and fanaticism, is ready to sacrifice religious and political liberty, and if need be, the Constitution of the United States, to secure even a temporary political triumph.

Resolved, That we cordially adopt the nomination of the Franklinton Convention, and pledge ourselves to use every honorable means to secure the election of L. O'B. Branch.

Resolved, That the Democrats of this county present to the Anti-Know Nothings a dinner on the 18th of July next, and give them a cordial invitation to attend.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Editors of the Standard and Metropolitan, with request for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN H. DRAKE, *Pres't.*
WM. T. ARRINGTON, *Sec'y.*

From the Salisbury Banner.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On Monday the 11th June 1855 Col. S. N. Stowe, the Know Nothing Candidate for Congress from this district addressed the people of Mecklenburg. He spoke about an hour.—and such a speech; it had neither head nor tail, beginning or ending. He said he was still a democrat and at the same time abused President Pierce and endeavored to show that there was no National Democratic party. He approved of the principles set forth in the American Organ—That Americans should rule America—and that the three millions of Roman Catholics should not persecute the remaining twenty millions of our population. The Col. appeared to labor under an accumulation of difficulties, having met with a hearty disapproval of his conduct by his old friends in Gaston, on the Saturday previous, where Burton Craige met him in open discussion. After Col. Stowe got through, and the cowardly Know Nothings sneaked out of the Court House in utter contempt of all the rules which actuate gentlemen, that bold and fearless champion of Democracy, Capt John Walker, arose and delivered the severest castigation of the midnight order it has been our pleasure to hear for many a day. He tore off the mantle which had once honored the aforsaid Col. and exposed all his pretenses to be classed among the party which claim for their progenitors, such men as Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and a hundred others whose names shed a halo of glory upon the page of American history. Capt. Walker warned the young men from becoming insnared into political oath bound Societies; that all such secret societies had been the error which had sapped the foundation of every Republic. The democracy in Mecklenburg are fully aroused to the importance of the present contest, and they will be found at the ballot box in August casting their votes for Burton Craige.—The young democrats who have been seduced into the dark lantern order are coming out from them and arraying themselves in the ranks where their fathers have achieved many glorious triumphs. MECKLENBURG.

BEFORE AND AFTER.—The Third Degree, the last dodge of Know-Nothingism in Virginia except the Thornbury perjury, was paraded before the people by the K. N. press, as more than an equivalent for all the treason and fanaticism of the Wilsons of Massachusetts, the Hales of New York, and the Miners of Connecticut. It was characterized at the time by the Democratic papers of the State as a shameful deception. For this they were taken roundly to task by the K. N. orators and editors and street brawlers who asserted that it was all that the South could ask—a perfect palladium. Nay, they averred that it would keep Abolitionists out of the order.

Now that nothing is to be gained by bogus degrees the tune has changed, and the K. N.'s seem to be determined to rival the Democrats in their denunciation of this milk and water Rayner abortion. We place below two extracts from the *Penny Post*, and of May 14th—ten days before the election—the other June 4th—ten days after it:

BEFORE THE ELECTION.	AFTER THE ELECTION.
"This is the Third Degree, and it proves what we have always asserted, that an ABOLITIONIST CANNOT BE A MEMBER OF OUR ORDER! A gentleman who participated in the formation of this degree and the obligation, is now in this city, and tells us it was formed for *the express purpose of keeping out Abolitionists.*"	"Wilson does not think that the agitation of the SLAVERY question comes within the purview of such a provision (meaning the Union provison.) He does not believe the safety of the Union would be endangered by repealing the Nebraska bill, or abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or by any of the encroachments which the Abolitionist proposed to make upon Southern rights. He therefore can take this degree, without a qualm of conscience. So can all the Abolitionists. They believe that the South is too mean spirited to resist—that it will vapor, but never take the step

We learn that after the speech of Hon. John Kerr, at Graham, Alamance county, about twenty-five persons withdrew from the know-nothing council at that place. The indications in that quarter are that Mr. Kerr will be re-elected by a large majority over his know-nothing competitor.

Fay. Car.

The rivers in Georgia have all been rendered navigable by the recent rains. At Hawkinsville, at the last accounts, the Ocmulgee was in good boating order, and the cotton still on hand was being sent forward as rapidly as possible.

THE KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION.

This body concluded its business on Friday night, and adjourned *sine die*.

The 22d of February, 1856—Washington's birth day—was, it is said, fixed as the day for an American Convention, to assemble in Philadelphia, to nominate a candidate for President and Vice President. The delegates are to be selected by the State Councils—and each State is to have the number of its vote in the electoral colleges.

The last act of the convention was the passage of a resolution condemnatary of the present administration.

The next session is to be held in the city of New York, on the first Tuesday in June next.

The following is the "Platform and Principles" adopted by Southern delegates and the New York delegates in Convention:

I.—The acknowledgment of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe,—who presides over the councils of nations,—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our national existence; of veneration for the heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom, and patriotism that framed our constitution and first successfully applied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence—

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2d. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union."

5.—The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV.—Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the suppreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above:

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be contradistinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and paupers.

VI.—The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds.

Implacable enmity against the prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the other:—

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial, or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training—thus fulfilling the maxim: "AMERICANS ONLY SHALL GOVERN AMERICA."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained, and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendency over any other in the State, by means of any special privilges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or ecclesiastic.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X.—The restriction of executive patronage, especially in the matter of appointments to office, so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partisan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity, by the Constitutions of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities; and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system; and, as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XII.—The American party having arisen upon the ruins, and in spite of the opposition of the whig and democratic parties, cannot be in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country, and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

And; regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

XIII.—The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—The National Council declares that all the principles of the order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the order, and the fact that he himself is a member, and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate councils.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky,
President of the National Council.
C. D. DESHLER, of New Jersey,
Corresponding Secretary.
JAMES M. STEPHENS, of Maryland.
Recording Secretary.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

[Public 105.]

AN ACT to improve the Laws of the District of Columbia, and to codify the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint two persons, learned in the law, to revise, simplify, digest, and codify the laws of said District; and, also, the rules and principles of practice, of pleadings, of evidence, and conveyancing; and, also, to add thereto, and codify such laws of the State of Maryland as may be, or become in force during the preparation of said code, and applicable to the circumstances and condition of said District; and the said code shall be constructed accoding to a simple method, and be expressed in language concise and plain, and, far as possible, be made level to the understanding of a person of ordinary intelligence and education; and it shall contain a full particular to all its contents; and the preparation of the said code shall be made under the superintendance and revision of the Attorney-General of the United States, and as the same progresses shall be printed, under his direction; and the said codifiers shall each be paid for their services, out of the treasury of the United States, at the rate of three thousand dollars a year. And the board of aldermen and common council of the city of Washington may together elect five competent persons; and the board of alderman and council of Georgetown may elect two competent persons; and the levy court of the county of Washington may elect one competent person; which persons together shall compose a board, to consider, at convenient seasons, the provisions of said code, as it may be prepared; and any three of said persons shall constitute a quorum of said board and the said code, or such provisions thereof as may be approved by a majority of said board, shall be adopted, and become the law of said District, as hereinafter provided. And it shall be the duty of the said persons who may be appointed to codify the said laws, to attend, and, also, the said Attorney-General may attend the meetings of said board, to explain the several provisions of the said code. And when the said code, and the provisions thereof, shall have been adopted by the said board, or by a majority thereof, they shall certify the same to the President of the United States, who shall thereupon cause it to be published in a neat and convenient form, and to be substantially bound; and he shall cause a sufficient number of volumes of said code to be printed and bound as may be necessary for the amplest distribution of the same among the people of said District, and for the preservation of said code; and a copy thereof shall be furnished to every justice of the peace, and every judge, to each court, to each clerk of said court, to each coroner, to said levy court, to each public school, to each pnblic library, to each public department of government, and to the mayors and each of the councils of Washington and Georgetown, to be by them kept and carefully preserved, and transferred, to their several successors in office. And the said code, so deposited with said clerks of courts and justices of the peace, shall at all times, be open in their several offices, for the inspection and information of the people of said District, and others who may desire to consult the same. And when the said code shall be printed and distributed, the President of the United States shall, by his proclamation, appoint a time and places in the said District for taking the sense of the citizens thereof, for or against the adoption of the said code; and he shall cause judges to be selected who shall preside at such election, and he shall provide and proclaim the mode and rules of conducting the same, provided every free white male citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in the said District for one year next preceding said election, shall be permitted to vote threat; and the result of said election shall be reported to the said President, and the same, with the said code, be by him reported to Congress, and when ratified and approved by the same, he shall, by his proclaimation, declare it to be in force, from the day of the date thereof, as the law of the said District of Columbia; and the same, when so proclaimed, shall thereafter be, and remain as such, without any further act or proceedings to that effect, until altered or repealed by the Congress of the United States. And the persons who may compose said board, or such of them as may act on the same, shall be paid out of the treasury of the United States a reasonable compensation for their services, according to the time employed by them respectively upon the same: *Provided*, That the said code shall be reported to Congress on or before the first Monday in December, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Approved March 3, 1855.

[Public 106.]

AN ACT making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government, for the year ending the thirteith of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirteith of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, namely:—

Legislative.—For compensation and mileage of senators, one hundred and ninety-five thousand seuen hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others, receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz: Secretary of the Senate, three thousand six hundred dollars; officer charged with the disbursements of the Senate, four hundred and eighty dollars; principal clerk and principal executive clerk in office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; eight clerks in office of the Secretary of the Senate, at one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars each; keeper of the stationary, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; two messengers, one at one thousand and eighty dollars, and one at seven hundred and fifty dollars; one page, at five hundred dollars; Sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper, two thousand dollars; assistant door-keeper, one thousand seven hundred dollars; postmaster to the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; assistant postmaster and mail-carrier, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars; two mail-boys, at nine hundred dollars each; superintendant of the document-room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two assistants in the document-room, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendant of the folding-room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two messengers, acting as assistant door-keepers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; fifteen messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent in charge of Senate furnaces, one thousand and eighty dollrrs; assistant in charge of furnaces, six hundred dollars; laborer in private passage, six hundred dollars; two laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; clerk or secretary to the President of the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; draughtsman, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; chaplain of Senate, seven hundred and fifty dollars;—making seventy thousand two hundred and eighty-four dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For binding, forty-five thousand dollars.

For lithographing and engraving, forty-five thousand dollars.

For books, five thousand dollars.

For stationary, twelve thousand dollars.

For newspapers, three thousand dollars.

For Congressional Globe, and binding the same, three thousand dollars.

For reporting proceedings, thirteen thousand dollars.

For clerks to committees, pages, police, horses and carryalls, forty-eight thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories, six hundred and ninety-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary, in the service of the House of Representatives, viz: clerk of the House of Representatives, three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each, at one thousand eight hundred dollars; Sergeant-at-arms, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; doorkeeper, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; postmaster, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; one messenger, at one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty cents; librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars; reading clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to Committee of Claims, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to Sergeant-at-arms, one thousand eight hundred dollars; five messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; chaplain, seven hundred and fifty dollars;—making forty-three thousand nine hundred and six dollars and eighty cents.

For the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:

For binding documents, seventy thousand dollars.

For furniture and repairs, three thousand dollars.

For stationary for members, twelve thousand dollars.

For twenty-one messengers, including superintendant of folding and document-rooms, twenty-eight thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty cents.

For horses and carriages, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For fuel, oil, and candles, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For newspapers for members, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For engraving and lithographing, fifty thousand dollars.

For Capitol police, five thousand four hundred and ninety dollars.

For miscellaneous items, thirty thousand dollars.

For messenger in charge of hall, one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For two messengers in Clerk's office, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For saddle horses, six hundred and fifty dollars.

For laborers, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For pages, five thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars.

For folding documents, including pay of folders, folding-paper, twine, and paste, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation of draughtsman and clerks, per resolution of the fourth May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, nine thousand dollars.

For compensation to F. W. Lander, civil engineer, for furnishing report of his reconnoissance for a railroad route from Washington and Oregon Territory, by the way of Fort Hall, to Salt Lake, five thousand dollars.

Library of Congress.—For compensation of librarian, three assistant librarians, and messenger, nine thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of books for said library, dve thousand dollars.

For purchase of law-books for said library, two thousand dollars.

For paper required for the printing, of the first session of the thirty-fourth Congress, one hundred and fifty-six thousand four hundred and eight dollars.

For printing required for the first session of the thirty-fourth Congress, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the printed sheets for the finer description of books authorized by either house of Congress, shall be dry-pressed before being bound, whenever, in the opinion of the Joint Committee on Printing, it is deemed necessary; the cost thereof not to exceed the sum of fifty cents per ream medium.

Executive.—For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation to secretary to sign patents for lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Department of State.—For compensation of the Secretary of State, and Assistant Secretary of State, clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, fifty-two thousand six hundred and ninety two dollars.

For miscellaneous items in Clerk's office, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For saddle horses, six hundred and fifty dollars.

For laborers, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For pages, five thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars.

For folding documents, including pay of folders, folding-paper, twine, and paste, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation of draughtsman and clerks, per resolution of the fourth May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, nine thousand dollars.

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Department of State.—For compens

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

L. O'B. BRANCH,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

APPOINTMENTS.

The candidates for Congress in this District will address the people at the following times and places:

Grove Hill,	Warren,	June	27
Warrenton,	"	"	28
White's Store,	"	"	29
Cedar Rock,	Franklin,	July	4
Harrison's Old Store,	"	"	6
Rolesville,	Wake,	"	11
Hayes',	"	"	13
Nashville,	Nash,	"	18
Hilliardston,	"	"	19
Old Fields,	"	"	20
Beulah's	Johnston	"	25
Smithfield,	"	"	26
O'Neals,	"	"	27

SIXTH DISTRICT.

We are requested to state that Messrs. Scales and Puryear, candidates for Congress in the Sixth District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Spainhour's, Stokes,	June 25
Tom's Creek, Surry,	" 26
Mount Airy, "	" 27
Dobson, "	" 28
Joseph Cockerham's,	" 29
Jonesville, Yadkin,	" 30
Hamptonville,	July 2

A FEW STUBBORN FACTS.

The evils of which the Know Nothing leaders so much complain—to-wit, the influx of foreigners and the prevalence of the Roman Catholic faith—are confined almost entirely to the non-slaveholding States.

In the fourteen slaveholding States, there are about six millions of white persons, and of these but four hundred thousand are of foreign birth; these are, of course, all Protestants, with the exception of the Catholics, and they number, in these fourteen States, only about two hundred thousand. Five millions six hundred thousand natives to four hundred thousand of foreign birth; five millions eight hundred thousand Protestants to two hundred thousand Catholics.

The slave property of the South is worth eighteen hundred millions of dollars—that of North Carolina is worth eighty or ninety millions. Its protection under the federal Constitution—its gradual extension, not by act of Congress, but by the free choice of the people of the territories when they come to form State Constitutions, and its safety and security generally, are considerations of paramount importance to the South.

Are not these things so? Well, Southern Know-Nothings went into Convention with Northern Know Nothings, the avowed object being to provide against the evil so-called, and the influence and control of Roman Catholics and foreigners. The North said to the South, aid us in respect to foreigners and Catholics; the South replied, this evil as you call it, and of which you so deeply complain, neither seriously affects nor threatens us; but then as we are members of the same Union, and brothers in the same political and social organization, we will aid you on one condition, and that is, if you will guarantee us our rights under the Constitution in relation to slavery, and cease to agitate the question to our injury and ultimate ruin. What was the answer of the North? It was, *we will do no such thing—slavery is one of the greatest of evils*; and if that be your condition, *we must separate.* They did separate; and now we of the South are called upon to keep up the agitation against foreigners and Catholics *for the benefit of the North*, while the North, as represented by Know Nothingism, not only refuses to guarantee our rights under the Constitution, *but makes fierce war upon an institution, upon the continuance and safety of which our happiness and prosperity essentially depend!*

Mr. Rayner, it seems, offered to ignore the question of slavery in Convention—that is, offered to cast it aside, and ask no protection for it at the hands of the free States; and he was ready to vote, it appears, and *did vote*, not only this, but that the Know Nothing order was neither pro-slavery *nor abolition*, and that with abolition delegates in attendance from thirteen or fourteen States, and with Senator Wilson's bitter denunciations of slavery and the South still ringing in his ears! He also, it is stated in the papers, pronounced the repeal of the Missouri line *"an outrage"!!* Well, then, would he not be bound, if in Congress, *to vote to remedy this "outrage"?* Does he, as a Southern man, acquiesce in this "outrage" on the North? And Mr. Haughton, another delegate from this State, is reported in the New York Express to have said, in a speech in New York on Monday night last, that the abrogation of the Missouri line was received in North-Carolina *"as a gross, a palpable violation of a solemn pledge."* He is also reported as saying that the South "HAD NO INTEREST IN EXTENDING SLAVERY," and that it "was folly to suppose that they could ever make Kansas a slave State." And Gov. Neill S. Brown, Whig, of Tennessee, is reported in the New York Herald as saying, in his speech in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on the Saturday evening preceding, that the majority platform—that is, the Southern platform—is *"not pro-slavery"*—that is, not *for* slavery; and towards the close of his remarks he declared that he loved the Union more than he did his own State! In the Convention, and out of it afterwards, in Philadelphia and New York, Southern delegates humbled themselves and begged for the Union, putting in a word now and then for the rights of their section, and offering, as in Mr. Rayner's case, to ignore those rights and still act with the free States; but from first to last they were treated as inferiors, domineered over, denounced, and at last their Convention was disorganized and dissolved by their Northern allies, to whom they had thus humbled themselves, and that too in relation to the institution of slavery, of such immense value and importance to the Southern people. And now they ask us to continue the agitation against foreigners and Catholics *for the benefit of these same Northern men*—for, as we have shown, the South is in no danger in this respect. Will the South do this? Will *Democrats* do it, and be thus hoodwinked humiliated, disgraced? Never! The people of North Carolina have a long account to settle with Kenneth Rayner, John H. Haughton, and others. The "day of judgment" for them is not far distant; and their confederates in the different Congressional Districts, who, whether they endorse the whole of their action at Philadelphia or not, are still with them as members of the dark-lantern organization, will share with them, as they all richly deserve, a common doom of political disaster and defeat.

Let the people of all parties seriously consider the facts contained in this article.

HOW IS THIS?

We ask the attention of Southern men, and especially of Southern Know Nothings, to the following paragraph from a late number of the American Organ:

"Our friends must not be deceived—there has been no 'secession' of the North and Northwest from the American party—none at all—but simply a 'protest' by those States, against certain portions of our platform, which negative the ides of a restoration of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and involving, as before stated, a mere point of sectional policy—a naked abstract right, of no earthly value to either of the contending parties—a question which two years' time would adjust, if agitation were suppressed."

Is this true? Was it merely a protest, and not secession? If not a secession, then the "American Organ," and Kenneth Rayner, and John H. Haughton, and Albert Pike, and Neill S. Brown, and other Southern men, are still in alliance with Gardner and Wilson of Massachusetts. How is it? Can the Star or the Register explain? Some of the Know Nothings about here have been badly bit recently by the Cincinnati Times; they took it for a sound journal on the slavery question, though we told them all along, and proved it too, by extracts from its editions—one for the North and the other for the South—that it was an abolition concern. Let them now keep an eye upon their *"national"* organ at Washington. *It declares that they are still in alliance with the abolition portion of the Know Nothing party;* and that the Missouri line involves an idea of *"no earthly value" to the South!* One more step in the same direction, and the "American Organ" will be an abolition journal.

A PICTURE.—Just imagine a couple of gentlemen, each with a long pole, poking about after something, and you have the editors of the Raleigh Register and of the Hillsboro' Recorder feeling for Mr. Shepard. They won't go right up and lay their hands on him and see if he will do; but they stand off and touch him here and there with ten-foot poles, straining their eyes, and looking quizically suspicious of him. They hope he is of such "stuff" as will suit them, but they can't be quite satisfied of it. Occasionally they turn to the people and tell them he is all right; but again resume the exercise of the poles. They can't quite nail his name to their flags—can't exactly hoist him at their mastheads. Call you that backing your friend?

But we pardon them for their caution when they say to themselves, "Shall we trust him? Didn't he once turn loco, according to the Register, and deceive the Whigs, and then didn't he turn Know Nothing and deceive the locos, and by-and-bye may he not turn something else and deceive us too!—Let's pole him a while longer."

Proceed, gentlemen, and by the time you get through with your examination the true men of the District will have polled Mr. Branch into Congress by such a majority that you will drop your poles and solemnly declare your candidate is not what he was cracked up to be—that he was not the right man—that you are glad you didn't tie to him.

The Hillsborough Recorder in its notice of Mr. Branch's speech at Hillsborough on Friday last, and the reply of Mr. Henry K. Nash, says: "We may say at the outset, as he is a stranger to most of our readers, that Mr. Branch is a pleasant looking gentleman, with a good honest face, and is a fair speaker." This, under the circumstances, considering the source, and the precision and caution with which the Editors of the Recorder write, is a high compliment. We can assure the Editors—for we know the man—that Mr. Branch's face is a good index to his heart. He is emphatically an honest politician. He would cheerfully, in our opinion, relinquish all chances for a seat in Congress rather than attain it by equivocation, by a course calculated to unduly inflame or to deceive the people, or by an abandonment of any portion of his time-honored political creed. The nomination *sought him*— he did not seek it.

The Recorder says, in conclusion, "if we may judge of the speeches by the applause elicited, Mr. Nash's certainly produced most effect." Mr. Branch then, had it so far as principles and arguments are concerned; but Mr. Nash "had it *by the racket.*" We are satisfied. By the way, does not the Recorder know that "Sam's" candidates and speakers have a certain sign by which they can call out applause from the Know Nothings just when they please, and in quantities to suit?

We learn that an attempt was made, some days since, to get up a Know Nothing meeting at Botanic Hill, Nash; but that, somehow or another, the majority on the ground were Democrats, and no one appeared to speak for "Sam." The crowd, however, determined to have some talking, and so they called on E. D. Smith, Esq., of Nashville, and J. J. B. Hilliard, Esq., of Halifax, and H. G. Williams, Esq., of Nash—all of whom spoke in good style, riddling "Sam" in the old-fashioned Democratic way. After a time a Mr. Sears, of Nashville, attempted to say a word or two for "Sam," but failed. By the way, is Mr. Sears a citizen of this State?—And was he not a member of the Louisburg dark-lantern Convention?

The Democrats of Nash are always on the alert, and always ready to avow their principles in the open day. In this case, as in others, they were decidedly ahead of "Sam."

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

We have important intelligence by the St. Louis, which arrived at New York on the 20th, and by the Asia, which arrived at Halifax on the same day, bringing three days later news than the St. Louis.

The allied powers have had further successes on the sea of Azoff. Four steamers of war and two hundred and forty vessels employed in conveying supplies to the Russian army have been destroyed. The bombardment of Sebastopol was renewed on the 6th instant, and the French had attacked and carried two of the towers before the fortress. The greatest bravery displayed on both sides, and losses very heavy.

The substance of the news is that the allies appear to be getting the advantage, and calculations are being made by them of still more signal successes.

The cotton market was steady at former prices.—No important change in breadstuffs—corn has advanced one shilling.

☞ Dr. Clopton is in the City. We advise all persons afflicted with cancers, scrofula, tumors, &c., to call on him. He is stopping at Guion's Hotel.

THE KNOW NOTHING PLATFORMS.

We publish to-day the Resolutions adopted at Philadelphia by the Southern portion of the Know Nothing delegates, together with those who assumed to speak for New York; and also the Resolutions adopted, by way of secession and protest, by the delegates in the minority from some thirteen free States. We had intended to examine and comment at some length upon these Resolutions, but we find this so much better done than we could do it, in an article in the last Richmond Enquirer, that we substitute it for any remarks of our own. We ask the attentive consideration of all Southern men to the Enquirer's article, which is as follows:

"THE PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM AND THE RIGHTS OF THE SOUTH.—The position of the Philadelphia Platform in respect to the rights of the South is of no sort of consequence; and for the very obvious and sufficient reason, that it is utterly rejected and repudiated by the Know Nothing party in the North. It was adopted by a majority of individual votes from fifteen States in spite of the opposition of the members from sixteen States, who represented both a majority of the popular vote and of the electoral college. This important fact is developed by the National Intelligencer, in an article which we transfer to our own columns. After the Platform was thus imposed upon a majority of the constituency by a numerical majority of the individual members of the Council, the representatives from *twelve States* seceded, and promulgated principles which, as they allege, truly reflect the anti-slavery sentiment of Know Nothingism in the North. This platform of the minority (in fact it represents the principles of the majority) may be found in another column. The other members who opposed the platform of the minority, but did not choose to secede from the Council, entered a protest against it, denying its authority and obligation.

Thus, it is shown, *first*, that the Philadelphia Platform was adopted by the representatives of a minority of the popular vote of the Know Nothing party, and, *secondly*, that the representatives of the North, (where lies the strength of the party,) reject, repudiate and spit upon it.

As it affects the interests of the South, the platform of a party pretending to a national organization, is of consequence and value, so far only as it indicates the prevalence of sound principles in the Northern portion of the party, and binds them to respect the guarantees of the constitution and the rights of slavery. Now, the Philadelphia Platform serves neither of these purposes, but the very reverse. It has had this effect only: *to demonstrate that the Know Nothing party of the North is thoroughly rotten on the slavery issues.* So far from being bound by its stipulations to respect the rights of the South, the Know Nothings of the North utterly condemn and repudiate it, and openly avow their determination to pursue their schemes of agitation and aggression.

The Philadelphia Platform is not worth the paper on which it is written. It is a compact which binds only one side, and is therefore void and of no value. It is of consequence only so far as it binds the North, and we see the North denouncing and deriding it. It was not only repudiated by *sixteen* States, but it was rejected by the entire Know Nothing press of the North.

It is scarcely worth while to consider the terms of a compact which in its origin and nature is void and of no effect; but as the Philadelphia Platform at least represents the sentiments of those who subscribe it, it will serve to show how Know Nothingism in the South stands in respect to the issues of slavery.

In Article IV. of the Platform, it is affirmed, "that in all doubtful and disputed points, the Federal Constitution can only be legally ascertained and expounded by the Judicial power of the United States." It is impossible to conceive a doctrine more subversive of the rights of the States and more fatal to the interests of the South, than that which is so dogmatically propounded in this paragraph.—It is the rankest Federalism, and involves the most odious principle of centralization. It degrades the States from their sovereignty and reduces them to the condition of helpless and dependent provinces, without the prerogative to judge of their own rights under the Constitution, and without the power to redress their grievances. According to this doctrine the rights of the South are to be determined, not by the conditions of the Constitutional compact, but by the arbitrary will of the Federal Judiciary. If this principle prevail, the South need make no further effort to maintain its independence and to protect its interests. It was against this very doctrine that the Republican party rallied in 1798 and 1799; and it was to refute this pernicious principle that Madison wrote his immortal report.

After affirming this most objectionable dogma of New England Federalism, the Grand Council of Know Nothings illustrate their wilful inconsistency or perverse stupidity, by affecting in the *third* Article of the Platform a "full recognition of the rights of the States."

Although the Platform carefully avoids any mention of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, yet it employs language which clearly indicates a disapproval of that measure. Thus, it speaks sweetly and touchingly of a "tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be contradistinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements, and so to be considered a fixed and settled national policy." And, more pointedly still, in the *twelfth* Article, the Platform denounces the *"obnoxious acts and violated pledges* of the old parties," referring to the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and meaning to censure the Democratic party, which is responsible for the passage of the Nebraska bill.

In the *twelfth* article of the platform, the National Council of Know Nothings "expressly pretermits any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any territory." That is, the Council will not commit itself against the Wilmot proviso, and of set purpose ignores the most important issue! in controversy between the North and the South! Some people may call this cowardice; it is worse—it is treachery. The principle of the Wilmot proviso is the most effective instrument of mischief which the abolitionists employ to break down the power and the rights of the South. The National Council of the Know-Nothing party, while affecting the "tenderest" regard for the interests of all sections and the peace of the country, quietly agree that this destructive engine shall continue to play upon the South and to batter down the safeguards of the Union. If they were honest in their patriotic professions, why did they not do something to suppress this element of agitation and sectional encroachment? Their silence in respect to the Wilmot proviso, was a concession to the unjust demands of Wilson and his Know Nothing confederates in the North. And every Know Nothing in the South, who endorses the Philadelphia Platform, consents to the sacrifice, and agrees to have no opinion upon the Wilmot proviso. How many true friends of the South will assume this position of passive neutrality in regard to the most momentous issue that menaces the interests of the South and the stability of the Union?

To compensate for these most obnoxious principles and fatal concessions, the Philadelphia Platform exacts from the North no clear, positive and satisfactory security for the rights of the South. It abounds in vague professions of philanthropy and patriotism—it parades its devotion to the Union in every form of tender and vehement protestation, but it gives the South no solid and substantial guarantee of peace and justice. Instead of boldly and fearlessly meeting the great issues of the day, it avoids all the questions in controversy between the North and the South, by remote allusion and studious ambiguity. It runs round the fugitive slave law and the Nebraska bill with skilful circumlocution. Now, these hollow professions will not satisfy the South. We want distinct stipulations, positive and palpable engagements, material guarantees. The Baltimore Convention of 1852 affirmed the finality of the fugitive slave law in unequivocal language, and was distinct and to the purpose in every other respect. The Philadelphia Platform is a sham and a cheat—the paltry expedient of corrupt politicians to deceive the people. But the device will not impose upon the popular intelligence. The ridiculous cant, the sickening sentimentality, the abominable principles, the hollow generalities and the deceitful ambiguity of the Philadelphia Platform will make it a by-word and a reproach in the nation."

JUBILEE IN VIRGINIA.

The Democrats of Fredericksburg, Virginia, had a brilliant celebration on the 18th, of the late great victory in that State. Letters were received from the President, from Mr. Dobbin, Mr. Wise, Mr. Tyler, and others. We give below the letters of President Pierce and Mr. Secretary Dobbin:

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—I shall be constrained by official engagements, to deny myself the pleasure of participating in the proposed celebration at Fredericksburg on the 18th inst., but I beg to present my hearty congratulations upon the late signal triumph of sound principles and manly sentiments in the "Old Dominion."

Pre-eminently prominent as the sons of Virginia have been, from the commencement of the Revolution, for their bold advocacy of the cause of freedom—for their consistent and patriotic devotion to the only principles upon which a government, constituted like ours, can be sustained, it may well be doubted whether they have ever achieved for themselves more distinguished honor than in the late election, or have ever rendered a higher service to this Union.

If political heresies and religious intolerance could have shaken and carried the strong hold of that party, upon the faithfulness, patriotism, intelligence and courage of which the country has been obliged mainly to rely in every period of serious danger, whether arising from foreign arms or domestic dissensions, it would have been the occasion, if not of discouragement, yet of profound regret and sorrow, to those who revere the constitution under which, as a nation, we have attained such amazing advancement, and have realized socially results so unexampled in the history of the human race.

The proud elevation on which the Commonwealth of Virginia now stands is freely recognized and deservedly honored from one extremity of the Union to the other.

With my best wishes for a joyous gathering, worthy of such a State and such a triumph, you will please to accept my cordial thanks for your kind invitation.

I am, gentlemen, with high respect, your obliged fellow-citizen, FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Messrs. Eustace Conway, J. G. Galleher, A. K. Phillips and S. G. Daniel, Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th inst., in which you invite me to be present on the 18th inst., when "the Democratic party of this town (Fredericksburg,) propose to celebrate the recent glorious victory of our party in this State."

The event you propose to celebrate is no ordinary triumph of one great political party over another.—It is the triumph of a great party and of sound principles over a secret order, whose *chief apostles* and *master spirits*, I fear, are abolitionists, and whose principles, as far as known, are, in my opinion, in conflict with the spirit of the Constitution, and unfriendly to the Union. Many estimable and honorable men, I understand, have joined the order.—Reason and calm reflection, it is hoped, will gradually persuade their withdrawal.

I heartily congratulate you on the brilliant victory achieved in your State. But who could have anticipated any other result in Virginia, where the flag of true political principles has never yet trailed in the dust?

It will not be in my power, gentlemen, to join you on this interesting occasion.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. C. DOBBIN.

PRESBYTERY OF ORANGE.

The Presbytery of Orange has been holding its semi-annual session in our City during the week just past. The opening sermon was preached on Wednesday night by the retiring Moderator, the Rev. Robert Burwell, of Hillsboro'. The Rev. F. N. Whaley, of Clarksville, Va., was chosen as his successor. The Rev. J. M. Sherwood and Mr. S. Neal were chosen temporary Clerks. We learn that an unusually large number of the members have been present during the present session. The roll contained the names of twenty-three Bishops and sixteen Ruling Elders. The Presbytery has under its supervision thirty Bishops and forty-four Churches. Its western boundary is formed by Surry County and the Yadkin river as far south as Randolph County. Its eastern is the Atlantic ocean as far as Onslow County. The Presbytery was not called upon to either license or ordain any new Minister at this time. But it took under its care three young men as candidates for that holy office. It also established a fund of twenty-five hundred dollars at the Union Seminary, the interest of which is for the education of Ministers, and called it *"The Frances Devereaux Scholarship,"* in honor of the late member of our community whose deeds of charity are the subjects of wide spread praise. The matter of Domestic Missions was the theme of several addresses at a public meeting on Saturday night. On Friday night the Presbytery was present, by invitation, at a public exhibition in the Baptist Church by the pupils of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, and many expressed themselves as highly gratified by what they saw and heard.

The time of the Presbytery was taken up mainly in attending to the routine of business—a fact that is confirmatory of the reports that peace and prosperity reigned generally among its Churches. The members of the Presbytery and their companions were gladly received and kindly entertained by our citizens—which hospitality was duly acknowledged. The pulpits of the Churches in the City were filled on Sunday by Presbyterians—a specimen of Christian courtesy whichwe are always glad to see and hope will be perpetuated.

The next session of the Presbytery will be held in Madison, Rockingham County, during the week that precedes the session of the Synod in Greensborough.

The Raleigh Star, speaking of the action of the Philadelphia Know Nothing Convention, says "the secrecy of the Order has been dissolved." This is not true. The platform shows that members may hereafter make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that they are members, and may also give information of the places of meeting of subordinate Councils; but the signs, passwords, grips, degrees, and secret meetings are still preserved. The lodges will still meet with closed doors; and no man who has not taken an oath to proscribe and persecute, and to obey implicitly the will of the majority, will be admitted. *The obligation to tell a falsehood has alone been removed*—nothing else has been done. Members are to be relieved hereafter of the weigh on their consciences of the *lie indirect*; but th question is, what power is to pardon them and eas their consciences for the past? They cannot hop for pardon at the hands of God, so long as they ar guilty of taking His name in vain.

But they are not sworn *now*, it seems, to evade By what authority does the National Council ab solve them from their oaths? Can that body say—speaking for all who have taken the first, secon and third degrees—that a part of what they swor to in the oaths of these degrees, is no longer bind ing? We hope the Star or the Register will ex plain.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—In a paragraph yes terday respecting the Georgia Central Railroad, w stated that its earnings for the past six months amount ed to $783,643. Upon inquiring we are gratified t learn that the earnings of the South Carolina Rai road for the same period amounted to $812,000.

Chas. Mercury.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

June 19, 1855.

The Club met according to adjournment, and the President being absent, on motion of Q. Busbee, Esq., James D. Newsom was called to the chair.

Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., on behalf of the Executive Committee, made a report which,

On motion of W. W. Holden, Esq., the report was adopted.

The Club was then entertained by W. W. Holden, Esq., with a very neat, logical and argumentative speech.

Mr. O. P. Copeland being called upon, made a short but appropriate address.

Mr. Haywood suggested the propriety of having a grand, old-fashioned Democratic mass meeting, with a barbecue, speeches, &c.; and the Executive Committee was instructed to fix the day, procure speakers, &c.

Adjourned to meet on Friday night, the 29th inst.

J. D. NEWSOM, *Pres. pro tem.*

A. DEG. TUMBRO, *Sec'y.*

THAT CELEBRATED "RELIEF BILL."

Our readers are referred to the communication of "Credit" in to-day's paper, for an exposition of the financial policy of the dark-lanterns. They will find this in the shape of Mr. Shepard's "Bill for the relief of the people"—a bill so frequently explained and commented upon, especially before the people of this County, by H. W. Miller, Esq. Where *is* Mr. Miller, at this time, on the "Relief Bill"? Where is Gov. Graham on the subject?

This, then, is the financial plank in the platform. Such a plank has been lacking heretofore; and we trust, now that it has been supplied, the dark-lanterns will feel themselves considerably "relieved."

THE DISCUSSION AT LAW'S.—A friend, who was present at the discussion between Messrs. Branch and Shepard, at Law's, Wake, on Tuesday last, informs us that Mr. Branch sustained himself with marked ability and produced a fine impression upon the large audience in attendance. Mr. Shepard attempted to make something for his sinking cause out of the platform adopted at Philadelphia by the Southern States and New York; but a few words from Mr. Branch dissolved the whole fabric of nationality erected by Mr. Shepard, into thin air. A *"national"* platform indeed, when twelve or thirteen States—the very parties who should have been bound by it—*seceded* from the Convention and laid down an abolition platform of their own!

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of this long-established Journal, in our paper to-day. The Enquirer, it is known, is one of the ablest newspapers in the country, and always true to Democracy and the rights of the South. Its Editors deserve much at the hands of Democrats in all quarters, for the boldness and ability with which they fought the late great battle in Virginia.

☞ Let it be borne in mind that "Resolutions denunciatory of the Pierce administration" were offered in the Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia, and adopted. Proof conclusive of the Whig spirit that pervaded and controlled that body. Are there any more Democrats who can be induced, by misrepresentations and frauds, to join the Order?

☞ The attention of capitalists and of persons wishing to purchase such property as that described, is directed to the advertisements in the Standard to-day by Maj. W. J. Clarke.

The Know Nothing Council—Secession of Fifty-Three Northern Members.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—After the adoption of the majority report of the platform committee yesterday by the National Council of the American party—the resolutions refusing to recognise the restoration of the Missouri Compromise as the platform of the party on the slavery question—the Council adjourned amid much indignation and confusion.

This morning fifty-three members from twelve free States seceded—eight from Ohio, six from Indiana, two from Michigan, four from Illinois, seven from Massachusetts, three from New Hampshire, five from Vermont, seven from Maine, two from Iowa, three from Rhode Island, three from Connecticut, and three from Wisconsin

These met at the Girard House, when J. W. Foster, of Massachusett, presented an address to the people which was adopted and signed by all the seceders, after which a committee of correspondence, consisting of one delegate from each State named above, was appointed.

The address says the seceders feel constrained, in the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

First—The unconditional restoration of the time honored compromise known as the Missouri prohibition, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will. And we will use all constitutional means to maintain the positive guarantee of this compact.

Second—The rights of settlers in the territories to the free, undisturbed exercise of the elective franchise. And we cannot act with those who will not aid us in the correction of these national wrongs.

Third—We declare our continued and unalterable determination to use all honorable efforts to secure a modification of the laws, aided by such an elevation of public sentiment as shall preserve the interests of the nation and guarantee spiritual freedem—a free Bible and free schools.

Fourth—That we invoke any legislation to arrest the growing evil of the exportation by foreign authorities, of paupers and convicts to our shores; and that as the national constitution requires the Chief Executive of the country to be of native birth, we deem it equally necessary and important that our representatives abroad should also possess no foreign prejudices to bias their judgemeut or influence their official action.

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Mr. Soule is here, at Willard's Hotel. Mr. J. S. Caskie is also here. Rev. Dr. Parker, a Missionary in China, and now in charge of the Diplomatic affairs of the United States, in that country, writes to his friend, in this city, that he will be home about the 20th of July.

The President has called Gov. Reeder and other Kansas officials to account for speculations in Kansas with half breed Indians, and other violations of acts of Congress, which will prevent him from longer remaining in office as Governor of Kansas, unless the charges against him are satisfactorily explained, and his innocence established.

Gov. Reeder has promised to make his defence, in a reply which will be forwarded as soon as he reaches Kansas.

LEAVING THE DEN IN DISGUST.—We have been informed, by what we believe to be good authority, that between twenty and thirty members of a Know Nothing lodge in Macon county left the dark association last week in disgust; we know of others in various parts of the State that have already left, and they report many more about to leave. We say to leave. We say to those that have left after being caught in the trap, the best thing you could do was to leave. Let every man that has been caught, if he has any respect for himself or any regard for his children, come out from among them as soon as possible.

Milledgeville Union, 20th.

We say the same to the people of North Carolina.

COL. BRAXTON BRAGG.—This accomplished gentleman, and brave soldier, who bore so gallant and conspicuous a part in our late war with Mexico, arrived in this city on the Southern train of cars yesterday afternoon, in fine health and spirits. He is accompanied by his lady, and while in the city will be the guest of his friend JAMES E. CUTHBERT, Esq.

Northern Markets—JUNE 20.

NEW YORK.—Cotton was considerably excited. Flour opened buoyant, but closed heavy. Prices stiffer. Southern $10@10 to $11. Wheat and Corn a trifle higher. Provisions unchanged. Stocks better. Money easy. Virginia 6's $100¾.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat and Corn unchanged. Receipts light and markets dull. Sales of Howard street and at Shopless City mills offered at $10.

DIED,

In this county, on the 16th instant, Norfleet P., infant son of John and Sarah Rosemond.

In Richmond county, on Wednesday last, at the residence of her son-in-law P. M. Powell, Esq., Mrs. Elizabeth Manly, aged 87 years. She was mother of Gov. Manly of Raleigh, Hon. M. E. Manly of Newbern, and Rev. B. Manly, D. D., of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

"Her children rise up, and call her blessed."

In this City, on Tuesday last, Mrs. Eliza Jane, wife of Mr. James W. Chadwick, leaving an affectionate husband and eight small children to lament their irreparable loss. Also, Mr. Bartlett Upchurch, a worthy citizen and an honest man. Also, Nelly, youngest daughter of Mr. Wesly Whitaker, Jr.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

MEET AT ACADEMY GROVE ON SATURDAY (THIS) AFTERNOON, AT 5 O'CLOCK, FOR DRILL.

The regular weekly meeting will take place, as usual.

(By order of the Captain,)
CHAS. H. THOMPSON, O. S.

ATTENTION! "INDEPENDENT GUARDS."

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO ATTEND a meeting at the MECHANICS' HALL, this (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 5 o'clock, for *drill*, armed, and with *thirteen rounds of blank cartridges.*

By order of the Captain,
HENRY C. SMITH, O. S.

J. M. LOVEJOY'S CLASSICAL, MATHEMATical and Military Academy will commence on the 4th of July, 1855. Tuition in advance.

The health of my boys requires the exercise of the military drill; for this a teacher will be necessary, attended by additional expense and trouble; therefore, there will be an extra charge of five dollars. All boys required to drill; and on dress parade days to appear in uniform—blue jackets, white pants, blue cap, in summer; in winter, the pants will be blue. The cost of the uniform will not exceed eight dollars—a cheaper and much handsomer dress than that which boys ordinarily wear.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, June 20th, 1855. 61—10J.

☞ The Register, Post, Star and Spirit of the Age will please copy three times.

FOR SALE,

A highly valuable water-power on a never-failing stream, with an abundant supply of water, and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighborhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper, - -	per annum,	$7
Semi-Weekly, - -	"	5
Weekly, - -	"	2
TO CLUBS.		
For six copies of the Daily, -	"	35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,	"	25
For six copies of the Weekly,	"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,	"	25

Address
RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va.

June 20, 1855. 1060—wtw.

GEOGRAPHICAL COMBINATION MAP OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—DESIGNED TO instruct and amuse the family circle and primary School.

The design of the publishers has been to furnish a agreeable and attractive method of imparting to the young a knowledge of Geography, and of blending amusement with instruction.

The several Maps composing this series are dissected and cut up into variform pieces, but in such a manner that each piece, whatever may be its shape, has a correspondence with the other parts of the map to which it belongs. Thus from a score or more separate and differently shaped pieces, a complete map may be constructed. The act of combining these parts, exercises and amuses the mental faculties, and the study of Geography thus made attractive is rapid and permanent in its results, and more knowledge of the subject is acquired in one hour spent in the intellectual amusement than a month of hard book study. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 20, 1855. 61—

Stage Line from Morrisville via of Chapel Hill to Hillsborough.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RUNNING A TWO-HORSE STAGE from Morrisville, on the North Carolina Road, to Hillsborough, by way of Chapel Hill—*daily.* Stage leaves Morrisville at seven o'clock in the morning, breakfast at Mrs. Barbee's, and reaches Chapel Hill at eleven o'clock, and Hillsborough by six o'clock; leaves Hillsborough at five, breakfast at Chapel Hill, and reaches Morrisville at six. Persons who wish to take this route will do well to take no ticket further than to Morrisville.

MAYNARD & ALLISON.

June 20, 1855. 61—4w.

☞ The Raleigh Register, Goldsborough Tribune and Greensborough Patriot will please copy four times and send accounts to Maynard & Allison at Morrisville, Wake.

Franklinton Male and Female Institute.

FRANKLIN CO., N. C.

THE FALL TERM WILL COMMENCE ON THE 1st Monday in July. For a Catalogue of particulars address the Principals,

MR. & MRS. D. S. RICHARDSON.

June 20, 1855. 61—3t.

ROCKINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL.

WENTWORTH, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION WILL COMMENCE JULY the 16th. Students are requested to attend punctually on the first day. Tuition $7,50 to $15,00 per session.—Board $8,00 to $8,00 per month.

A competent Assistant will be furnished. Address

E. H. SMITH, Principal.
Wentworth, N. C.

June 20, 1855: 61—4w.

METROPOLITAN FEMALE SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON MONday 23d July, 1855.

Circulars containing all necessary information sent on application to A. McDOWELL, *Principal.*

June 20, 1855. 61—3w.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector.

THE 28TH TERM OF THIS SCHOOL WILL OPEN July 14th, and continue five months.

For the admission of new pupils, immediate application should be made to the Rector.

July 22, 1855. 61—tf.

COTTON FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS 150 bales of Cotton he wishes to sell, at the gin, 10 miles East of Raleigh. N. PEICE.

July 22, 1855. 1078—w3w.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

MRS. RABOTEAU IS PREPARED TO FURnish five or six young gentlemen with board, on

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. *Our* concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜ and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 87—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 88—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.

Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and a lapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

POPE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties rom the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Boulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full set, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:

(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Farmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 43—tf.

THE LITERARY LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE of the Countess of Blessington, by R. R. Madden, M. R. I. A., in two volumes. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Pres't.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 17—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—LENOIR COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1855. Geo. W. Venters *vs.* William A. Strong. Original attachment and Franklin Dibble summoned as garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said William A. Strong to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Lenoir on the first Monday in July next, to plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be rendered accordingly.

Witness, N. Hunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Kinston, on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

N. HUNTER, C. C. C.

(Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 1073—6w.

NOTICE.—THE EXERCISES OF THE PRESENT session of Rod Mountain Female Academy will close with a public Examination on the 11th and 12th of June.

Addresses from one or more distinguished individuals are expected on the occasion. Patrons especially, and the public generally, are requested to attend.

The next session will commence the second Thursday in July. Terms as follows:

Primary English branches,	$7 50
Grammar and Geography,	12 00
Algebra and Philosophy,	12 50
Latin, Greek or French, with other branches,	15 00
Embroidery,	3 00
Music,	15 00

GEO. W. JONES,
Chm'n of Executive Committee.

May 4, 1855. 47—8w.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.

May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson,	Silver Leaf,	Golden Chop,
Gun Powder,	Plantation,	Oulong, and
	Neplus.	

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

MORNING SUN ACADEMY.—T. J. HORNER *Principal*, A. C. JONES, *Assistant*.—The fall session of this school opens on the 1st Monday in July next. The Academy is located in a healthy and moral neighborhood in Wake, twenty miles north-west of Raleigh. A parental regard over the morals of the pupils will be exercised. Terms as heretofore.

For particulars address the Principal or Assistant at Fish Dam, N. C.

The Hon. Sion H. Rogers will deliver an address at the close of the present session on the 1st June next.

May 25, 1855. 53—1d.

☞ Spirit of the Age and Register will please copy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned having at May Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Wake county, qualified as Administrator, *cum testamento annexo*, of John D. Powell, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said John D. Powell, to come forward and make payment. And to those having claims against said estate to present them, or this notice will be pleaded under the act of Assembly.

JOS. D. POWELL, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1855. 53—3m.

☞ The undersigned will be in the City of Raleigh during our next August Court, specially for the purpose of settling up the affairs of his testator.

JOS. D. POWELL.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—IN THE VICINITY of Raleigh, a cottage residence, with every convenience for a small family—lot about one acre in size—excellent well of water in the yard—shade trees in abundance—will be sold on good terms, if early application be made to the Editors of the Standard. This is a good chance, and the only one now in market in the City.

May 26, 1855. 53—4w.

SLOAN'S MODEL ARCHITECT.—IN TWO volumes—Quarto. To those contemplating building, either in ornamental or plain styles, this work is desirable as a text book. Each plan has following it a table showing the estimated cost of every article required to complete it, so that the expenses of the building may be determined accurately. The details are drawn to a scale, and the mechanic may at once obtain from its pages every measurement necessary as well as the appearance of the building when completed. It contains a frontispiece, printed in five colours; a plan for a painted ceiling, printed in nine colours; two ground plans, elegantly printed in three colours; a grapery superbly printed, in four colours; together with 61 sheets of elevations, exhibiting 105 plates of front perspective, and interior views of cottages, villas, churches, and school houses, printed in two colours, and 119 plates, exhibiting in minute detail the finer and ornamental portions of masonry, wood and iron work, making an aggregate of 229 plates in the work. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 1855.

NOTICE.—MY MILLS ARE IN COMPLETE ORDER again. Any quantity of Corn and Wheat can be ground without delay.

WM. F. COLLINS.

June 1, 1855. 55—3t.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY,

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's Black Leghorn Hats,
" Tan " "
" Tea Col'r " "
" Canton "
" Petal "
" Panama "
" Cavalier "
" Wide Awake "
" Octigon "
" Sebastopol "

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NOTICE --THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING ON THE 20th day of May, 1855, taken letters of Administration according to law on the estate of Jas. Hinton, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Creditors of said estate will also present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. H. MITCHELL.

Forestville, May 28, 1855. 1077—4w.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—WE HAVE MADE ARrangements with Messrs. Bareda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of them, our importation, and offer for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *for cash only*:

1 ton or under, 2¾ cts per lb.;
1 to 5 tons $51 per ton of 2,000 lbs.;
Over 5 tons $50 per ton " "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of rpense.*

Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillsborough, will be $2 per ton. DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, May 28, 1855. 1077—3m.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the name of **Palmer & Ramsey** is this day dissolved by mutual consent, June 1, 1855.

PALMER & RAMSEY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING BOUGHT MR. RAMSEY'S interest, will continue the business at the old stand, having a very large assortment of fine Watches and Jewelry, has reduced the price—*for cash.*

Those indebted to P. & R., are particularly requested to call and settle with cash or note. As the business of the firm *must* be closed soon, an Agent will be appointed to settle with those who neglect to do so.

J. C. PALMER.

Raleigh, June 1, 1855. 5—6t.

☞ Spirit of the Age, Star, Register and Weekly Post will copy 6 times.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS BEFORE THE SOCIET of Alumni of R. M. College will be delivered by Rev. W. H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., of Warrenton, N. C., on Wednesday 13th June.

May 30, 1855. 55—td.

MASONIC.

THE CORNER STONE OF ST. JOHN'S COLlege will be laid at this place on Monday, the 25th of June next.

The Rev. Leonidas L. Smith, of Warrenton, N. C., will deliver an address on the occasion. The Fraternity generally are cordially invited to unite in the ceremonies.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAS. T. LITTLEJOHN, *Sec'y.*

Oxford, N. C. May 24, 1855. 1077—td.

TO PUBLISHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, SUPERINTENDENTS OF the printing of the Revised Code of North Carolina, will receive sealed proposals until the first of July next, for printing and binding ten thousand copies of this work. The volume will contain between seven and eight hundred pages, printed as the present "Revised Statutes."

The paper, printing and binding, in *every* respect, must be of as good quality, *at least*, as that of the "Revised Statutes." The type and page of the same size, and the same quantity of matter on each page.

The only difference in the execution will consist of a marginal index to the constitution of the State, and the references in the marginal index will be printed with that index, and not, as heretofore, at the bottom of the page.

Five thousand copies must be delivered, *without failure*, to the Governor, on or before the 15th of December next; the residue may be delivered in March, 1856.

W. B. RODMAN, }
B. F. MOORE, } *Superintendents.*

May 29th, 1855. 54—28J.

MORNING STAR INSTITUTE.—THE SPRING session of this Institution will close by examination and exhibition on the 7th and 8th of June next.

The fall term will commence under the charge of M. Y. Chappell on Monday the 2nd July. Students admitted at any time during the session, yet it is preferred they be present at the opening of the school.

Board can be obtained in the village and vicinity at from 6 to $8 per month.

For further particulars address

BENJ. J. BLOUNT, *Chm'n of Com.*

Nashville, N. C., May 11, 1855. 1074—4wtw.

MUSTER ROLLS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812, detached from the N. C. Militia in 1812 and '14, published in pursuance of Resolutions of the General Assembly, of Jan. 23, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.

Copies of this work may be obtained by addressing the subscriber, Price one dollar, free of postage.

CH. C. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, May 4, 1855. 47—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

SPRING TRADE.—MARCH, 1855,

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 39—y

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality or desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 25, 1854. 3—tf.

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. H. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN Manufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, ex ept on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,

AND BEST READING

Weekly Paper in Virginia,

IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILroad Company.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned from Contractors of ability, at the office of the Company in Newbern, North Carolina, until the 28th of June, 1855, for Grading, Bridging, Masonry and Superstructure—including the iron (the plan of Rail to be furnished by the company of 60 pounds to the lineal yard) of the Eastern Division of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, extending from the Eastern bank of the Trent River, opposite Newbern, to Beaufort Harbor, the distance being about 36¾ miles.

Proposals will be received for the work in sections of about one mile each, or for the entire distance of 36¾ miles. The proposals will state what amount of stock, bonds of the counties of Craven and Carteret, and Town of Beaufort, and cash will be reserved in payment for the same.

Proposals are also invited for the Masonry and Superstructure of the Viaduct over Trent River, separate from the Grading. This Viaduct will be about 1 50 feet in length, including the draw; the spans will be 150 feet, resting upon 12 piers and two abutments, requiring about 2390 perches of Masonry, and about 1300 perches of stone packing in foundation, cribs and rip-rapping.

The grade line of Bridge will be about 12 feet above low water; the depth of water will average from 6 to 9 feet for 1500 feet, and in the channel way about 12 feet for 450 feet. This is an important structure, worthy the attention of Stone and Brick Masons, and Bridge Builders. The plan of superstructure will be How's improved Truss with Arches.

The Maps, Profiles, Plans and Specifications will be ready for inspection at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th of June, 1855, where any further information can be obtained in regard to the work. The company reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, should they be unsatisfactory. All other things being equal, the stockholders will be given the preference in the award of the contracts. JOHN D. WHITFORD,

President.

W. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON,
Chief Engineer.

May 30th, 1855. 53—128June.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!

RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL, AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.

June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

MASONIC NOTICE.

ON THE THIRD SUNDAY OF INST THE FUneral obsequeis of Brother Gray Bridges will be Solemnized by Morning Star Lodge No. 85, at Nashville, N. C. Members and brethren of the fraternity generally are respectfully solicited to attend.

J. J. Q. TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*

June 4th, 1855. 57.—

Nag's Head Hotel and Ocean Retreat.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS FAVORITE RESORT would inform the health and pleasure-seeking public, that the above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July.

He has made ample arrangements with persons in the several surrounding counties for constant supplies of Fowls, Game, Fish, fresh butter, and all the delicacies of the contiguous markets.

Experienced assistants, and polite, accommodating servants are engaged.

The fine German Band is re-engaged for the season.

No pains or expense will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

TERMS:

Families per month,	$30,00
Single gentlemen by the month per day,	1,25
" " per day,	1,00

A. E. JACOBS, Proprietor.

June 3, 1855. 56—6w.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber about the 1st of March last, my negro man NELSON. Said boy is supposed to be lurking about Spartanburg or in Nash county. He is about 23 years old, light colored, and has a bushy head—does not speak distinctly at times when in conversation, weighs about 160 or 175 pounds. All persons are forbid harboring or carrying off said boy, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me, or confined in jail so that I get him again.

DAVID BARLOW.

Tarborough, N. C.

June 2, 1855. 56—4t.

250 NEGRO MEN WANTED, THE SUBscriber wishes to purchase FIFTY NEGRO MEN, to be employed upon the works of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, for which a liberal cash price will be paid. The seller will, in all cases, be required to warrant the title and soundness of the negroes.

I wish also to hire TWO HUNDRED NEGRO MEN to be employed on the work of said Company, for which good prices will be given, and payment made every sixty days.

ALEXANDER McRACKAN, *Pres't.*

May 25, 1855. 53—3t

Navy Beef and Pork for 1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 1, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROPOsals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday, the 14th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy-yards:

	Barrels beef.	*Barrels pork.*
At Charlestown, Mass.,	1,400	1,200
At Brooklyn, N. Y.,	2,600	2,400
At Gosport, Va.,	1,400	1,200
	5,400	4,800

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above-named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1856; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1856; unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder-clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each four-quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to, and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcase, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat, and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut *with a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung stave with the letter B or P., as the case may be.

The beef and